and that in the meantime be will remain in Aspinwall, until his vessel returns, or he gets orders by the uest English steamer from Carthagens, instructing him to return to Bolivar, or march against this city.

The Governor is not now prepared to resist the negroes outside, much less the Troops of Mosquera, but if Sante Coloma remains in Aspinwall until he gets now orders from his government the Governor of this State could raise troops at Santing of Versigns and the other places in the interior, and might muster one thousand men in three weeks, or less time, by using steamers for their transportation from the ports of the interior; and if the old Bishop has any influence with the public they may raise a very respectable force, sufficient to resist the invadors.

attempt at a revolution and to pe erve order, and to punish severely those who may ass at the conservative party.

3. That a well organized and disciplined force will prevent any future violation of the sive eighty of the S ate, and a similar occur, ence of the candal caused by Americans in passing an armed force over the Isthmus, in violation of all treaties, and fo caused by Samericans in passing an armed force over the Isthmus, in violation of all treaties, and fo caused by Samericans in passing an armed force over the Isthmus, in violation of the maintenance of Panana

4. That this force is sent to govern with a strong hand, and see that the decrees and dispositions of the government of the Union are proven; campiled with and obeyed in every part of the ferritory.

5. That it is known that there is an intention to pass over the Isthmus arms recently purchased for Arboleda in Europe, and that it is necessary to prevent his (Arboleda's) receiving them

The letter concludes by appealing to the patriotism of the members of the government of ranama to assist the cause of Colombia. The strong hand by which the Siste is to be governed here by M squear's troops is understood to mean that there will be but little chance of any conservative remaining in peace on the Isthmus, and that as soon as they have possession of Panama they will levy forced contributions to raise money for Mosquera to continue the war in the interior against the States of Antioquia and Cauca. I learn that Colonel Santa Coloma brings with bim \$200.000 in Mosquera's paper money, which he will force upon the community. This money being comparatively worthless, it will give him serious trouble to make the residents receive it.

This invasion will destroy all commerce or trade with the interior, and may yet lead to many bloody scenes on this Isthmus and in this city.

Mosquera intends to seize all the church property in this state, and to collect the emsions on the estates and city property.

The scenes and excitement of the last few days re-

tity property.

The scenes and excitement of the last few days remind the old residents of the riots in 1849-30 in this mind the old residents of the riots in 1849-30 in this

vernor Manuel Ms. Flaz were ever found at the post of ager, regardless of their own tives, endeavoring to acrois and reason with their respective countrymen. Now would be the proper time for the United States Fernment to carry into effect the recommendation of . Orwine, made in his report as Commissioner in d, concerning the massacre of the 15th of April of tyear, to take military possession of this Isthmus the protection of the lives and property of United ites citizens, and to guard this highway of all nations. In antives are entirely disgusted with the present state affairs, and protein loudly tier desire to be placed der the protection of the United States.

he Panama Ruitrout Company to be Protected by United States Troops—Pacific Intentions of Colonel Sunta Co-toma Toward Foreigners—Neutral Position of the Dif-

troops from the United States vessel-of-war Saranac, in order to protect the property of the Panama Railroad mpany, and to guarantee the free transit of person-ra and freight from ocean to ocean. The Governor has accepted the offer of the Consul, and

and given the necessary orders, that there may not be any obstacle in the landing of the troops. The troops are ready on board of the Saranas to land at any mo-

ent Consuls from Aspinwall, informing them that his entions are pacific, and that he cannot account for the se rumors raised against him, and that he protects ost rolemnly to the Consuls that, in case he should be mpelled to march against Fanama, in personne of r in accordance with the orders of his government, o would must positively assure them that the lives and property of their respective citizans shall be pro-soud, and that they shall not in any manner be mo-

tected, and that they shall not in any manner be motested.
I believe the Consuls have decided not to answer Cot.
Santa Coloma's letter, giving as their reason that they
acknowledge no other authority on the lathma but the
Covernor of the State.
It my opinion, all Cousuls should by aside all political
questions, their neutrality, &c., &c., and for the sake, or
in the name of, humanity, to prevent the invading forces
from attacking this city, as they will be supported by
the negroes outside, who have for a long time wished to
revenge thems sives upon the whites in the city, and to
pillage, plunder and murder any and everybody. An exolited more outside, who have for a long time wished to
revenge thems sives upon the whites in the city, and to
pillage, plunder and murder any and everybody. An exbided more outsing this city, under the influence of liquor
(aguesticate), will not stop to inquire of any one who is
frome, Euglish or American, particularly the Mosquera
troops, who are entire strangers to every one here. If
these troops and the negroes are allowed to fight their
way into the town, there will be many hortible and
bloody scenes enacted.

All foreigners abould meet and prepare for their mutual protection, and at the same time protect the native

All foreigners about meet and prepare for their mutual protection, and at the same time protect the native families from any violence. If the native men go out shat is no reason why females or innocent parties should be murdered or abused.

The acones of the 18th of April, 1856, are fresh in my memory, and I know what an excited nagro mob are capable of doing. God forbit that they should ever be enacted again, and innocent people massacred in cold Blood.

Our Aspinwall Correspondence. ASPINWALL, June 14, 1862. The Governor has just telegraphed (half-past twelve) to Colonel Totten that be may transport Colonel Santa

The United States of Colombia. PANAMA. June 11 1862

Coloma's troops over the railroad to Fanama. "be steamer will leave before one o'clock.

Arrival of the Screw Steamer Telisman at Aspinuall-Depredations of the Guerillas of Guarca—Cuprotected Con-dition of the City—Desp-rate Ren-ontre Between Arbo Uda's Forces and General Lopes's Advanced Guara— Commencement of General Magnera's An iogular Cam-paign-Intereding Noos from Venezuela-Meeting of the Colombian Union at Cavenque-Prinnish of the Federals-Ricing in Laguayra-Death of Generals Par des and Herrera-Bottling State of Affairs on the Ishmu-Pro-clamation of the Greener-Panana Deserted-Scarcity of Previsions-Compromise Between the Governor and the Troops-Indefatigable arctions of the United State and the United States Ship Saranov at Tologa Island, for the Protection of English and American Property, do., do. The screw steamer Talisman arrived at Aspinwail, from Liverpool, via Santa Martha and Carthagena, on the morning of the 16th inst. Our dates from Bogota are

se late as the 26th uit.

The news from the centre of the republic is meagre. It is reported that the renowned guestila of Guasca had again entered the city, and after receiving to peace dry goods and menoys from the inhabitante departed. It is very surprising that the city should be thus left unprotected. General Santon Accests was left there to arrison it with a sufficient number of men. How it appens that he is not mentioned I cannot explain, un ess it be that he had pursued the main body too far to turn his attention to time to any part that may have a detailed to enter the city. This has generally been

By the way of Carthagens we learn that General Loper's advanced goard had had a rencontro with Arbo leda's forces in the State of Cauca. Detailed accounts have not yet reached us, but the main points are, that-General Lopez had detached a battalion (Ave hundred men) from the Lopez division, in order to explore the try. Arboleta, knowing this, attacked it with al his forces, though without success. They fought heroically for three hours, after which they succeeded in cut ting their way back to the main body by the use of the

Antioquia, at the head of seventeen hundred men, to aid aim; yet the latter gives no response. He did attempt cace to join him, but being promptly met by Generals Gusterrez and Martinez, fell back on Municipal.

General Mosquera has already orened his Antioquian sampaige. There is great want of all sorts of linen and ation goods in the interior, on account of the blockade. The Commissioner for the State of Panama, Senor Justo ma, expected to return seen, as nothing has been Sone with regard to the Guardie-Murallo treater, negotieted jast September at Aspinwall.

By way of Santa Martha no have interesting news ported.

The representatives of the different departments met at Caucaqua, and having drawn up the part of adhes a

on the 4th, Sor. J. M. Rivero was appointed on the 6th as Commissioner to Bogota, to represent the State in the Council of State. This gentleman was on his way to the capital of the Colombian Union.

The cause of the federals was triumphant everywhere. The Pasz government is said to occupy the fortified towns.

The Pasz government is said to occupy the fortilled towns.

On the 21st of May there was a rising in Laguayra, headed by the Garrido column, under Commander Patrulio. It was success ut for a white, but was afterwards put down by forces that were telegraphed to come from Caracas and neighborhood. Plez was at Caracas.

On the 21st of May Caracas was attacked by eight hundred or nine hundred man, who were repulsed. On that day the fedoral Generals Fancies and Herrera were shot. General Falcon, who was reported killed, was six miles from Core on the 7th of May. He intended taking the town.

from Core on the 7th of May. He intended taking the town.

The Isihmus is at last obliged to share the bloody war which has been running the country for the list two years; and, strange to say the forces from whom it has to defend itself are those of friends, and not enemies. Tais week has been pregnant with exciting events, and it is thus that the question is explained:—On the 6th of Novomber hast a convention or treaty was entered into between the provisional government of the United States of Colombia, through its Commissioner, Sr. Manuel Marillo Toro, and the State of Panama. As the Isthmus had taken quite an active part in sustaining the now defunct government, only a very liberal treaty could have possibly been accepted by the Centralists that in power; but such treaty was made and accepted at Aspinwall on the date cited.

This treaty, on being offered to the Lagislature, then in

wall on the last clear.

wall on the last clear is a season, met much opposition, but was finally passed. It was on the basis of this treaty that the State of Panama joined the new association rayled the United States of Columbia. It reserved to used many privileges, which from its topographical portion it really descrees. Among these, that or remaining neutral in all civil strife, and asso that ne forces of the federal government should be introduced in this territory without the permission of the local authorities; and here is just where the trouble less now. Just as the State Commissioner, Senor Justo Arosemena, writes from Bogota that he cannot mange to get the treaty ratified, anonaded or otherwise, one disc morning we are told that \$50 armed men have arrived at Aspinwall, and ask for admittance into Panama. They are surely sent by the provisional President. But why send armes to a friendly State, and without any warning whatevor? It clashes with the Guardian Murillo treaty. Hence the coninct.

Guines State Coloma and Victoria reached Appinwall than the Coloma and the control of the control of

rangement has been made it is probably owing to their efforts.

At Aspinwall remain the United States brig Perry and Colombian schooler General Nieto. The British war steamer Mution arrived at Panama last night.

We have no later news from either Central or South

Newspaper Accounts.

Newspaper Accounts.

[From the Panama Bulletin, June 13.]

MONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Colonel A. R. McKee, the American Consul at Panama, is eminently entitled to the thanks of his leyal country-men and government for the highly judicious, firm and legal manner in which he has represented the hinor and interests of the United States during a conflict of authority between the defects government of New Granda and the State of Panama. Notwith tanding the perfect whirlwind of excitement, dust, sophistry, who sling and biarney that was relead by interested and designing parties, with the evident view of cufling the United States into this tea-kettle tempost, thereby compromising the strict neutralit; and non-interescence imporatively imposed by every consideration of public law, justice, prucehos, wise statesmanship, and the glass house in which Americans live at present—notwichstancing the skyrocket and spasmodic contortions of rival factions, we are grantled to observe the high toned, strictly legal and homorable stand taken by Col. McKee, and we honor him for his metal curage and patriotism; for we believe that a loyal American, having entrusted to his courage, idelity and honor the weilfare of his country, perhaps the very life of the republic—for who can say upon what thread or straw might hang the fate of a people—a loyal American would shrink from sacrificing the honor of interests of his country on the altar of personal vanity, ambition or avariee, and would laugh to scorn the biandinhumus, sophistries, frowns and pettinging of interested and se fan piotters, whe would not nesitate to drag the United States into the mire of New Grandian brawls. We are assured of the physical and morbil courage, and the starling patriotism and integrity of Col. McKee, and carnosity trust that he will keep bis foot precisely in the place where he has legally and with consummate statesmanship planted it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SUNDAY, June 22, 1862. The importations for the week ending yesterday were less than an average, though in excess of those of the corresponding week last year. The

tomound were sue	be inc.	Lar mone
Dry goods \$5	244,650	Segars\$53.0
Hides 1	60,311	Coal 19 0
Guns	20,811	Cotton 84.6
	31,530	Coffee
	34,322	India rubber 26,5
Stool	27,099	Mclasses 69.1
	66.977	Rico 23,4
Sigar	33,770	Tea 81,0
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	CR THEIR	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means have at length, after a delay which it is difficult to explain, reported a Tariff bill. It embraces a duty of 2 to 6 cents per pound on sugars, 6 cents per gallon on molasses, 35 to 100 cents per pound on segars, besides 10 per cent ad valorem; an additional duty of 25 cents per gallon on all distilled liquors; a large increase in the duties on iron, iron ware, coal, drugs, dry goods of all kinds, fancy goods and miscellaneous articles generally. A number of importing merchants have left this city for Washington to protest against any increase in the duties on the articles in which they deal. They are very willing that everybody else should be taxed to pay the expenses of the war; but they claim immunity for themselves and for the foreign Orms which they represent. It is difficult to dis cover any good reason why their demands should be granted. No country in the world has granted such privileges to foreigners as the United States; but it is going a little too far to claim that, while native produce and native manufactures are going to be taxed to the utmost of their capacity to bear taxation, foreign wares should be allowed to escape. It is true that at present certain kinds of dry goods-such as carpets, &c .- and certain descriptions of hardware, are not manufactured in this country, and therefore the duty levied on them from Venezuela. We have dates from Laguayra to the will come out of the pockets of the consumer, not 22d of last mouth. On the 4th of April the province of the producer. But this is a very enterprising

ware will infallibly lead to their manufacture here, sooner or later. The native consumer may suffer for a few months; but it will not be long before the foreign producer bears at least a portion of the burden. It should be remembered that Congress is legislating for an anomalous period—a period of revolution and war. In presence of the over-whelming events of the day, the calm theories of peace time must inevitably give way. If the United States were still in the condition which they enjoyed in 1859 or 1869, sound political econo my might dictate the adoption of a free trade tariff, with duties imposed for revenue purposes only. But, in view of the debt we have accumulated and are accumulating, and of the stoppage of the export of cotton, rice and tobacco, it becomes a matter of paramount importance to check, at whatever cost, the indiscriminate importation of foreign goods; while, on the other hand, it is indispensable to compel foreign manufacturers to contribute their share toward supporting the government under which they have hitherto driven so successful a trade. It is not a question of protection or free trade. The question is simply whether we can afford to pay foreigners in gold for goods which can as easily be manufactured at home, and whether, in the present financial circumstances of the government, we can afford to neglect any source of revenue whatever. Congress has decided that we cannot, and the country will undoubtedly sustain the decision.

That it will be displeasing to foreign countries is very likely. Certain European nations have for so many years held possession and control of our markets that they have come to regard them a-

their property; they may resent the new tarin as they did the "Morrill tariff," as an absolute interference with their rights. But their complaints are not likely to find much sympathy among the people of the United States. This country would have been only too happy to trade with the foreign world on fair terms, throwing open our markets to foreign wares, for an indefinite period of time, had the pending rebellion never broken out, or had it been suppressed within a brief period of time. Unhappily it has already lasted nearly fifteen months, and it may last some time longer Under these extraordinary circumstances the peo-ple of the United States do not feel at liberty to be guided by the views and wishes of foreign nations, but deem it a duty to devote their whole thoughts to the execution of their own purposes and the maintenance of the credit and resources of their own government. They adopt this policy with the less scruple as the nation which will be most injuriously affected by the proposed increase of duty—Great Britain—has not evinced by her acts any regard or concern for a further development of commercial intercourse with the United States. It was England which insisted, at the outbreak of the quarrel, upon the recognition of the Southern Confederates as belligerents, and gave heart and hope to the rebols by placing them on a par with the United States. When our financial policy was yet undetermined England made swift haste to deny us permission to negotiate a loan in London, and the leading British authorities on finance boasted that they would starve us into yielding to the rebels by refusing to let us have any British money. It was to British ports that the privateers naturally steered, and it was in Bri tish ports alone that they received shelter and protection. It was British manufacturers who supplied the rebels with cannon and modern weapons. It munitions of war to run the blockade. Of all the prizes of foreign craft made by our navy since the war began, every one, without a single exception has been British. At the most critical hour in our struggle the British government, though in posshowed clearly that war could never arise from the Trent affair, suspended shipments of lead and saltpetre to this country, and actually laid an em-bargo upon guns which had been bought by agents of our government on the continent of Europe and transmitted to England for shipment to the United States. Under these circumstances it will not be-come the English to complain of our new tariff as unfriendly. We have been compelled to take care of our own interests. If the feelings of the people of the United States were alone con-sulted, a tariff absolutely prohibiting the introduction of British manufactures into this country until the present war debt had been paid off, would be adopted without delay. The Finance British government was guided, in the policy adopted toward this country, by a desire not to offend the eight million people who were expected by the British to constitute the Southern confeder racy. Here, however, questions of tariffs and duties are adjusted not on grounds of feeling, but from motives of public policy and economy. It is not desired that British goods shall be excluded from our markets; but it is intended that they shall pay such a rate of duty as shall, on the one hand, secure a substantial revenue to the government of the United States, and, on the other, offer inducements to European manufac turers to emigrate to this country, and to our own manufacturers to expand the sphere of their industry. In the course of a very brief period of time the tariff now before Congress, if adopted, will have the effect of developing our manufactures of wool, cotton, iron, &c., in a very remarkable de gree. Four or five years would probably enable our manufacturers so thoroughly to develop their business that, when the time came for a return to low duties, they would be able to undersell Europe in every branch of industry. That a large number of European manufacturers would come to this country with their capital, their machinery. and their laborers, is likely enough. There i room for all of them. This country possesses for greater natural advantages for manufacturing in-

makers of iron, cotton and woollen goods realize fortunes in a tithe of the time required in The following are the official tables of the

dustry than any country of Europe, and, under the

proposed tariff, a market superior to that which is

enjoyed by the manufactures of England or France.

foreign trade of the	e port 101	the week	and since
For the week. Dry g rods	IMPORTS, 1500. \$1,228.500 2,630,547	1961. 215,300 1,668 377	1862. 244,653 2,298,807
Total for the week. Proviously reported.	\$3,989,147 106,535,168	1,823,707 74,574,046	2,543,100 77,422,083
Since Jan. 1\$1 Exports or		76,397,758 b Merchand	79,965,843
For the week	1860. \$2,339,968 37,919,606	1861. 8,336,118 57,911,490	1862. 3,427,216 54,485,160

Since Jan. 1 \$40,250,574 61.247,608 57,912 376 EXPORTS OF SPECIE. For the week....... \$2,112,427 222,546 2,076,987 Proviously reported. 19,797,836 2,856,878 22,717,773 Smee Jan. 1......\$21,910,268 3.078,484 25,704,702 The bank statement of last Monday showed a specie average of \$31,162,048, being a decrease of \$86,834 from the week preceding; a loans average of \$144,914,350, being an increase of \$1,605,960; and a deposit average of \$125,643,375, being an increase of \$76,414. It is understood that tomorrow's statement will show a further increase in loans and deposits, and a decrease of speciethe latter arising from withdrawals for shipment. a large portion of the specie reported in the bank reserve being in the shape of special deposits. The leading bank managers view the present advance in gold and the specie export with indifference. No more gold can go abroad than we owe; and, so will come out of the pockets of the consumer, not the producer. But this is a very enterprising count; and our people are not apt to allow opportunities of making money to escape them. Heavy duties on foreign carpets and foreign hard-

fact, employed in what shrewd merchants pronuce to be the most profitable kind of trade buying up our own paper; and the foreigners who sell to us are paying us 6 a 7 per cent for the re-

mittance. The money market became more active last week, and as much as 5 per cent was freely paid for call leans on stocks. The closing rates yesterday were 4 a 5 per cent, money being abundantly supplied at these figures. Commercial paper sells at 4 a 5 per cent. Certificates of public indebtedess, which were sold ten days ago at 100%, have fallen to par a 1/2 premium. The advance in mo-ney is ascribed partly to the increased amount of speculation which has been generated by the in-troduction of the new Treasury Note bill into Congress, and partly to a feeling of general disquietude growing out of the uncertainties of the war, which has led many capitalists to withdraw their means temporarily from the market. In the event that no disaster befalls our arms, these causes of increased activity in the money market will speedily cease to operate. And though a check a the field would, for the time, lead to withdrawals of capital from the street, and to such a fail in stocks as would create a new demand for money, yet still it is obvious that the policy of the Treasury Department involves, as a primal condition of uccess, the maintenance of an easy money market; and we may therefore conclude that Mr. Chase will not hesitate to use the power he has, and is about to acquire, for the purpose of preventing at the present time any material advance in the rates of interest. The deposits at the Sub-Treasury, at 4 per cent, and for conversion into 6 per cent tocks, have fallen from an average of over half a million at the close of last week to an average of about a quarter of a million at present. This likewise proceeds from the suspense in which the public mind is at present kept. The battle before Richmond once over the deposits will probably fall but little short of the total expenses of gov-Foreign exchange closed yesterday firm at 117%

a 118 for sterling, and 4.80 a 4.77% for francs. With gold at 106%, these rates leave little or no margin for profit on specie shipments; yet the export to Europe last week amounted to over \$3,000,000. In ordinary times this export would attract no attention. In the month of June we always export large amounts of gold, and \$3,000,000 is no unusual sum to send abroad in a week. But in the present condition of our foreign trade the movement has created some excitement in Wall street. It arises mainly from the large importations of American stocks which have recently been made, partly for account of American bankers, and partly for account o European holders. For some months American stocks have been so much lower in the European markets than here that it has been ex. tremely profitable to buy them there and sell them here. Many European holders, too, frightened by the articles in the anti-American press of England have been sending their securities over here for sale in order to secure what they could out of what they regarded as our wreck. What amount of securities may have come here it is impossible to calculate; but the aggregate must amount to paid for in gold. Hence, in part, the advance in the precious metal. The public are naturally curious to ascertain how long this importation of American stocks from Europe will last. That question it is of course impossible to answer posi tively. But the price of bills must curtail very eriously any profit which may be made on the importation of stocks at present. It is probable, too, that the securities which Europeans are known to hold, and which are likely to come here, will soon decline to such a point as to leave no margin at all for profit. Finally, the successes of the federal government are calculated to reassure that large class of foreigners who have been frightened by the English journals, and to induce them to hold on to their property. For these reasons we are inclined to think that the importation of American stocks from Europe is more likely to decline than

to increase.

The following table shows the course of the

lock market for the	past we	ek and m	onth:-	
		June 7. J	me 14. J	une 21
. 3. 6's regist'd. 103%	102	d.103	104	102%
irginias 5834	5836	55	5634	58
engersees 58%	59	6936	60	5834
fissouri 6's 51%	5134	53	5236	611.
ew York Central 87%	8836	9136	9614	93%
eading 49	4934	5534	60%	67%
rie 3634	3736	35	381/	371
rie preferred 63%	64	66	67	64
lichigan Central, 60%	63	6436	6734	64 %
lichigan South'n. 24 %	2514	2614	2814	273
outh guaranteed. 55	5736	58	64	623.
linois Central 60	6234	64	60%	62%
alena 69	69 14	7036	7134	71
ock Island 61 14	6234	64	68	671
oledo 44	4434	45%	4834	48
anama	13134	133	139 14	1303:
adson River 4314	4414	47	45%	473
acific Mail11314	115%	116%	116	116

The stock market was very active at the commencement of the week, but fell off toward the close. The advance led to large sales to realize profits, to which the decline may probably be ascribed. The most active stocks of late have been the Western shares and New York Central, both of which have advanced very considerably, and look as though, under favorable circumstances they might advance more. Central is higher than it has been for many years. The Western shares and Eric were higher in 1858 than they are now. A large business has been done in American bonds imported from Europe. Should the supply of these ands from this source continue, lower prices may probably be expected, and parties in search of in restments should examine the prospect carefully before they buy.

The cornings of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for May were:--Increase..... \$17,996

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. Saruunar, June 21-6 P. M. Asums.—The market was quiet and sales limited, at

\$5 51% for pots. Pearls were nominal at \$6. Pagaretuves-Flour-The market was rather more etive and firm for common and medium grades of State and Western, while the higher grades of extras were matained. The sales embraced about 4,000 bbis., cl. sing within the range of the following prices:

Common to choice extra Western 4 50 A 6 50
Danadian 4 50 m 6 00
s athern mixed to good superfine 4 90 a 5 00
Fatta 40 5 70 a 6 75
Good to choice family do 6 70 a 7 25
Rye four 2 75 & 4 00
Rye floor 275 a 4 00 Cern meal, Jersey and Brandywine 275 a 3 00
-Canadian flour was higher and in moderate
request, while the ga'es embraced about 700
bbis., closing within the above range of prices.
Southern flour was more steady at quotations, while
sales embraced about 900 bbls. Rye flour was steady at
the above prices, with sales of 150 bbig. Corumeal was
easier, but in good demand at our quotations, with rales
of 1,100 bels. Jursey and Brandywine. The wheat
market was active and buoyant, transactions being
checked by the advancing tendency in freight: the sales
embraced, about 60,000 bushes, at \$1.05 for amber
lows and Green Bay, 97c. a \$1 04 for Milwaukee club.
\$1 14 a \$1 15 for red Western, \$1 17 for prime ambor
do., \$1 22 for good white do., and \$1 37 a \$1 40
for choice white Michigan and choice Kentucky, the
latter in a let of 709 bushels. Corn was Ic. a
inter to a lot of 709 bushels. Corn was 1c. a 1362 lower, while a fair demand existed, with sales of about 75,000 bushels, at 49c. for heated, 50c. for
sales of about 75,000 bushels, at 49c. for heated, 50c. for
new mixed and Sic. a 52c. for old Western mixed, in
store and delivered; 54c. for Western yellow and 57c. for
choice white Southern. Hye was firm and in good de-
mand, with sales of North river at 75c. Parley and bar-
ey mait were quest and quotations were upchanged. Outs were firmer with sales of Canadian and Western at
42 %c. a 44c., and of State at 43 4c. a 45c.
Corre The market was steady but quiet, and sales
to the said min account our daint' and saids

limited.
Corron was firmer and closed at higher rates. The sales embraced 2,500 bales, part on speculation, at 32; for middling aplands. The stock remaining on hand was quite limited. four were taken at 2s. 3d. To Havre 20,000 bushels wheat were reported at about 20c., in shippers' bags. A ship with grain for a direct port in Ireland, with the privilege of naming one of those ports, at 11d. per sixty pounds in bulk.

First Chackrist.—The market was firm and sales of 600 a 700 boxes Cauton No. 1, 40 packs, have been made within two or three days at \$1.50 a \$1.60, mostly at \$1.40 a \$1.60.

Smoked herring was firm, while other descriptions were dull.

FRUIX.— The business doing was limited at \$3 32½ a 33 36 for layer raisins and at \$3 12½ for bunch. Within a day or two 100 bbls. of currents have been sold on private terms.

HAY.—Not hriver was steady, with sales of 100 bales at 60c., for shipment, and at 65c. a 70c. for city use.

HOYS.—The market was firm with a good brewing demand, with sales of last year's growth of good to prime quality at 16c. a 20c., and of 1860 at 10c.

INDOO.—The market was firm with a good demand from the trade, and sales at full prices.

IN No.—The firm views of holders under the prospect of increased duties, checked sales. We quote Souch pig. from yard, at \$22 50 a \$24 50, six months.

Ling was firm, with sales of English, German and Spanish, at \$6 62½ a \$6 65, cash.

Ling was firm and active, with sales of common Rockland at 65c.; Glenn Falls also was in good demand and prices unchanged.

Molasses.—The market was steady, with small sales of Cubs nuscovado at 26c. a 25c., and of clayed at 23c. a 24c.

Navat Storgs.—The market was unsettled. Spirits

Molasers.—The market was steady, with small sales of Cuba muscovado at 26c. a 25c., and of clayed at 23c. a 24c.

Naval Strokes.—The market was unsettled. Spirits turpentine nominal at \$1 30. Common rosin at \$12; ine was scarce, and tar nominal.

Oht.—Crude sperm and whale were unchanged and q ist. City linsed has been freely bought up at \$2c. a 33c., and is now held at \$4c. a 36c., chiefly at the latter price. This rise has been caused by the acarcity of seed. There are said to be only 3,200 bags here, and none in first hands in Boston. Crude petroleum was firmer, and has alvanced on the week's sales ½c. per gallon, and refined 1c. per gallon; sales of crude of 42 a 47 gravity were made at 11c. a 12½c., with sales of refined at 21c. a 22c. for yellow, test 100 a 110 degrees. All packages extra, and 100 bbls. prime for export at 30c. No charge for packages.

Frovisions.—Perk.—The market was rather more active, while prices were unchanged. The sales footed up about 1,400 bbls., at \$10 80 a \$10 85 for mess and at \$26.2½ a \$9 for prime. Beef was in fair request, with sales of 200 bbls., at \$11 a \$12 for plain mess and at \$13 a \$13 50 for extra. Prime mess and beef hams were quiet and nominal. Cut meats were more active, while prices were steady; sales of 850 bbls. were made at 3½c. a 3½c. for shoulders, and 4½c. a 5½c. for hams. Lard was in good demand and prices steady, with sales of 650 packages at 7½c. a 8½c. Good to prime State butter was selling at 16c. a 17c. and Ohio at 3c. a 15c. State choses, good to choice, at 7c. a 8c. and Ohio at 6c. a 7c.

Serne.—Clover and timothy were quiet and nominal. Linseed was scarce and higher, with sales of Calcutta in Boston at \$2 25.

Linseed was scarce and nearly states. In the Boston at \$2.25.

Sugars were firm, while sales embraced 900 hhds., chiefly Cabas, at full prices. In c nasequence of increased duties, some holders had withdrawn supplies from the market. Refined sugar is unsettled. Stuart and most of the refiners are selling at prices to be fixed.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
MANCHESTER, VT.
Now open for summer company. Address F. H. Orvis.
Agent.

GOWLER HOUSE, AT GLENEIDA LAKE, CARMEL, N.Y. Fity miles from New York by Harlem railroad to Croton Falls; six miles by stage. House new and well ashaded, large flower garden, bathing house, sail, row and shaing boats; only four miles from Lake Mahopac; a numer of faits near which abound with fath; extensive accommodations for horses; livery stable attached. Reference, I. Brownell, with Brooks Bro's, Broadway and Grand street.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE ON THE KILL VON KULL.

Bergen Point, N. J.—This select family Hotel is now
spen for the season. Boats leave pier No. 2 North river at
720, 11:20, 3229, 4:20 and 6 of cock; from Dey street at 10%
A. M. and 4½ P. M. Time 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

LAKE MOREGAN HOUSE, LAKE MOREGAN, WAS Lopened on June 1, for the accomm de then of bagrders, Smatch four miles cast of Peckskill, on the Hudsen; one four and a haif's ride from New York. Terms \$6 p.y week Address A. W. Palmer, Continental Hotel, Peckskill, Also a tew good Family Rooms at the Continental, in the visue to minutes walk from the depot of the Hudson River fact road. References—Thomas Nelson, Kvening Post Building, and Robert D. Nelson, 70 Reado street.

AKE HOUSE, ISLIP, L. I.—PLEASANTLY SITUAT od in view of bay and ocean. Families or gentlement desiring Booms please apply to AMOS R. STELLENWERF METROPOLITAN HOTEL LONG BRANCH, NEW is now open for the re-eption of permanent and diers.

J. H. & T. W. COOPER, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANGH, N. J., is now open, situated only fifty saids from the enance, contrast of the place; house fronting the consultation of the place; while the consultation of the place; while the place twice daily, if A. M. and F. M.; thence by the H. and D. B. Railroad. Address S. Luird, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD

NEW BOARDING HOUSE, AT STAMPORD, CONN A NEW BOARDING HOUSE, AT STAMFORD, CONY.

The subscriber has recomby dited up that large an commodious house, situated on Henry street, in the sout orn part of the borough of Stamford, for 's automore re-or and the establishment is now open for the reception, its automore re-or and the establishment is now open for the reception of hearders. The rooms are airy and the house surrounded by beautiful lawns and shade trees, and is within three minters walk of the reliferous quept and five mint sof the steam lost landing. Gentlemen destrous of keeping a horse or team of horses can be seconmodated with the best of stabroom. There is also a good livery stable in connection with the losue. Terms moderate.

CHAS, T. LEEDS, STARROUD, June 16, 1862.

DOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—PAMILIES WISH D ing to obtain Board for the summer months can flat desirable accommodations immediately on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. Beamer-Jesse Hoyt leaves Feek slip daily, at 345 F. M. Address Mrs. Edeabeth Underhill, Glen Cove, L. I. (YOUNTRY BOARD.-GOOD BOARD CAN BE HAD AT

A ratio house in New Jersey, near a pleasant villa a, within an hour by rail and a few minutes from copped. Lot the healthy, with plenty of shade trees. Inquired E. STOUT, 356 Broadway, or 20 Twenty-eighth street. Full particulars may be heal.

OUNTRY BOARD .- PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD OUNTRY ROARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOAR may be obtained by a condemna and wine or a party gie confident and the or a party gie confident, an a givate family in the village of Y a here those is well leased, whilin a short distance of the d'and steamboat landing, and beautifully chuded. Also a fruit trees on the place. Terms rea onatic. Addres, Norlays Post office, or box 1715 New York Post office.

OUNTRY BOARD—NORTH SHORE, STATEN I. LAND Large, any rooms. Hower beautifully located on right and fine views, ample stebing, &c. R. iercaes: r quired Apply at the corner of Bearn, and Castle on avenue, of address M., box 143 Hernid office.

CLIFTON S. L.-TWO ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS or still disengaged at the villa of J. F. D. Lanier, one hour from Wall street by bout to Van lerbill's Landing. Fifteen acres of ground; fresh milk and vegetables; facilities for bathing; stabiling accommodations.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY S. ac near the village of Finance, on the turnpike road, that house west of the residence of Walter Bowne, Established to the state of the second to the second t

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN HE AC-emmodated in a private Family; location most per-sant, and healthy. For pardeniars improve of Joldy D. SAULMAN, freight agents in the pier foot of Harrison street, or ou the premises of P. D. Dicticker, Nyack. N. V. COUNTRY BOARD—STATEN ISLAND, NORTH STATES, A COUNTRY BOARD—STATEN ISLAND, NORTH TO PARTIAL POART IN PRIVATE INTUITING TO PRIVATE INTUITING TO PARTIAL PARTIAL PRIVATE PARTIAL PARTIAL

COUNTRY BOARD -84 TO S5 PER WEEK ON LONG I iskuid, pleasant location, less than torry infles from the city; good bathing, no mosquitoes, no agu; and fever Families wishing board address Alen, Herald office. OUNTRY BOARD -- A LADY, TWO CHILDREN AND

In murse, desire permanent Board in a small quiet family, where pian food can be had; so pears, desired three Rooms required, and within one hear by rail of the city; in the tichnity of Stan ord preferred. Address W. C. G., but 3,320 Post office, stating terms. COUNTRY BOARD.-WANTED, BY THREE YOUNG

one hour a ride from the city; a place on Long Island preferred; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, A. N., box 779 Post office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., IN A PRI-Usate family, situation healthy, two minutes walk from ears, within one hours ride of Brooklyn ferries; stabiling accompose shiff if required. For particulars address W., lor I for New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD OR PURNISHED BOOMS WANT of the years old), with nurse; will want five from one patter years old), with nurse; will want five from only the must be low, and convenient to the city; hartem of Yorkvite preferred. Address McL., Heraid office. COUNTRY BOARD WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, two children and servant; partial board for the centlemen; at a farm house near the water, a short dis-tance from the city; Staten is and preserved. Address for one work, stating terms, G. H. Singh, No. 2 New Chambers treet, corner of Chatham.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR gentleman (partial), wife, child and nurse gri, within the or 4x miles of this city. Bergen Heights preferred. Turns not over \$40 per month, payable monthly. Address, for two days, Z. Ginnon. Heraid online.

COUNTRY AND CITY BOARD WANTED—TO MEET the wishes of homerous parties. N. R.—Ait destring board, in eity or country, are sure of being suited from the descriptions left with us. A. C. JONES & CO., 335 Broadway WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN, GOOD, SLAIN COUN.
try Board, Has a wife and three children, aichies should preier a water prospect on the Hudsch. Terms \$18 per month, for himself and family, payable in advance. Audress Cention, Harald office.

NOTICE -THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF GOODS N manufactured by
THE UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY
Will be senoved, on the lat of May next, from No. 103 Leberty street to No. 12 Park place.
Haw York, April 18, 1862. HY. G. HADDEN, President.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

RS. 0.00 imported Segars will be sold at rivate sale, for hve per cent below have price, by order of assignor, to of HENRY WOOT A GO, 450 Broadway. SEGARS.—CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGN.

burse advances. W. CARLE, 60 Liberty street, New York,

n. TEL FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND, INCIGOR ing a.e Furniture, Fixtures, &c. This is a very desira-place, and a new doing a very fine and preserves busines. For particulars apply to WEST & RIFTER, 144 Cham.

A LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE AT A GREAT BAB-gain, in consequence of the owner's having purchased a hotel. One of the best locations down town, near ferries and landings, and doing a good business. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau strock

COMMISSION BUSINESS FOR \$500, OR WILL take a good smart man as partner with \$250; a good loon, rully furnished, chap reft. and is doing a fair business.

F. D. RICHARDNOS & CO...

83 and 44 Massau street.

A PRETTY, NEAT AND GENTEEL BUSINESS, OF MEMORY OF CONNECTED WITH SURGERY, SA INEXPERIENCE AND STRUCK AND STRUC A LARGE, SECOND CLASS HOTEL, FINELY LO

L'eated, doing a fair business and accommodates one hur ed guests; well furnished and cheap rent, \$1,600 down lance in one or two years; ill health the cause of sale. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 81 Nassau street. A LARGE BAKERY CHEAP FOR CASH—OR A LADY A or gentleman as partner with \$1,000; a beautiful little Stationer; and Fancy Goods Store, on Broadway, \$500; as small Grocery Store, on Sixth avenue, \$500, and other bus-ness clasures. F. D. RICHALDSON & CO., \$2 and 64 Aussau street.

DAR AND LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—VERY
chear; good location; favorable lease, at low resultable lease, and good place to make money, with but little capital.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 83 Nassau street.

BARROOM AND LAGER BEER SALOON FOR sale.—A nicely fitted up Barroom and Lager Bier Saloon, with excellent facilities for keeping boarders, in a business locality down town. Apply at 272 Greenwich street, new Warren. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK FIXTURES AND GOOD IN Will of an out established Hardware Store, in a fine neighborhood and a good run of custom. This is a good chance for a young man to commence business. Satisfactory reasons will be given for wanting to sell. Address Headerson, station G. Fost office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE STOCK, FIXTURES And good will of a Millimery Store, well established, and now doing a first rate cash business. Stock small, and will be sold low if applied for immediately. Salis actory reasons given for selling. Address Miss D., Brooklyn Post office.

TOR SALE—A BOARDING HOUSE AND DINING Point, not the ship yards and the ferry; has been established six years; to doing a good business and has now 30 boarders. Reasons for selling will be given on application 61 No. 6 Green-point avenue, Green-point, Brooklyn. FOR SALE CHEAP-THE OLD AND WELL ESTAB

HOR SALE ATA BARGAIN.—A WELL KNOWN BOARD-ing and Lodging House, opposite Washington Market; a very descrable location, and now doing a nice business; reas very low. For particulars apply at 184 Dame street, near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—AN ALE VAULT AND LUNGH ROOM, centrally located on Broadway. Principals with cash only. Apply to B. G. MATHER, 66 Liberty street. TOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE, 12 Bowery, corner of drand street, with a large business and well selected stock. A cash customer will and it a rare chance. Call before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M. at 127 Bowery.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A WELL ESTABLISHED Confectionery Store; no better location for doing a good cash business; corner of Canal and Thompson streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP-THE STOCK AND FIXTURES L' of a very desirable Pork Store, with fee House attached in a very good location. Satisfactory reasons given for sell-ing. Apply at 1693 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

NOR SALE THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF TOR SALE THE MEASURE and retail Liquor Store to the oil established wholesale and retail Liquor Store Nos. 163 and 165 Canal street, corner of Elizabeth. For part are inquire on the premises. Ko agents need apply, 370HN RAINER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF an e Millment Store; will be note clean, as the lady own other a nother business to attend to. Call at 225 Sixth avenue. M. B.—It is a good stand and doing a good business, FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MARKET: FIRST Class in mrs. long lease and low rent. Apply on the premises, 156 Ninth avenue.

Promises, 166 Ninth avenue.

POR SAIGE CHEAP FOR CASH—A TEA AND GEOCEST I store, well fitted up; good stock, and all in good and sue cessful operation, situated or Third avenue; good location and doing a good trade. Call at 472 Third avenue. HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY FOR SALE. WELL law, if applied for immediately. Satisfactory reasons for selling, with particulars, on application to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, 240 Broadway.

In having other business; situated near ferry and can three years lease, at low rent; thirty rooms, han non-furnished; all in good order, and doing a money make business. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 52 Massan attest DROPELLER FOR SALE-THAT WILL CARRY IS I tons; very fast; has two direct acting engines and holat-ing engine, with derrick; draws only six feet; fit to put right to work. Apply at 502 Broadway, room No. 1.

DHOTOGRAPH AND CARTES DE VISITE GALLERY I for sale cheap—Handsonnely flited up, and with every thing required for the business; rent \$16 per month. This is the best stand on the avenue. Good reasons for selling 136 West Fourneenth street, corner of Eighth avenue.

STRAM ENGINE FOR BALE-BUILT BY THE MAT-D tawan Machine Company, in perfect order, 13 inch diameter of cylinder and 36 inch stroke of piston. Inquire at 2M West Thirty-seventh strest, where it can be seen. WILL BE SOLD CHEAP—THE BEST AND OLDEST established Segar Store down town, doing a large busi-ness; low rent; sold on account of the owner having other business. Will take part cash.

TRAVER, 170 Chatham street.

\$400. FOR SALE, A CORNER TRA STORE, STOCK, STOCK, STOCK, good hot allon (up town) for a good business and great bargather; low rent. For particular apply to THOMAS REID, 600 Weahington street.

\$1.200. FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND FIXTURES

1.200. of a Grocery and Liquor Store, also a good
horse and wagon; is a good chance; the landierd will take
he read out's thread or the most part in liquor; the owner
is going in the country; no agents meed apply to A. & C.
LITTELL, No. 259 Washington struct.

REWARDS.

\$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY, A LARGE WHITE So she ple rd Dog. The above amount will be paid at No. 33 Bleecker street.

C10 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THESDAY EVENING from 10 Fourth avenue, a pointer Dog; white, with pillow spots and long tail; no had on a collar with the owner's name. The above reward will be paid to any one that will give such information any will lead to his recovery to James Meyer, Jr., 43 Senver street.

\$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN PROADWAY, NEAR THE Stand Bond Street House, on W-duesday the 18th inst., a small white Fo-sile Siut; answers to the name of Minule. W-ouver will return her to the Bond Street House shall receive the above reward.

\$20 REWARD.—LOST, FRIDAY EVENING, GOING than Catharine ferry to the Bowery, a gray Portemounter, wrapped in a handkerellef, marked "D Greefallet" in black ing, containing \$130 in specie and bank brills, the assings of a poor servant girl. The Index, on leaving the same with F. Graef, 703 Broadway, will receive the above manufacture of the control of

S-20 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY AFTER-op, n faced cold Watch, either in Tyson's fine of stages or going from the corner of Greenwich and Harrison attreets down to the Nyack boat. The initiats A. E. S. ou the back. It is much valued, as it was from a deceased friend. The above reward will be paid on returning it to 97 Henry street, N. Y. Pawmbrokers are requested to stop the same.

20 REWARD.—LOST, AT CENTRAL PARK, ON \$2.20 Saturday aftermoon, June 21, a lady's Gold Watch and Chain. The finier will receive the above reward by leaying the same with T. M. Andrews, 65 Worth street. \$300 REWARD-TO ANY ONE WHO WILL PUB trish, by the lat of July for a cavality regiment now in the field, 100 good men, or \$5 per ran, for every on unustreed in by the time specified above. For full particular address A. B. C., box [\$6] Herald odice.

LOST AND FOUND. FOUND-SOME TIME AGO, IN BROADWAY, A SIL-year Tobacco Box. The owner can have the same by post office.

LOST-IN A BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND Street stage, yestenday afternoon, a Pocketbick containing a little key, check and about 57 to 500 in bills. The fader will be liberally rewarded by fasting it at 57 Garmine

JOST-ON SATURDAY NIGHT. ABOUT MINE octook, in Thirtieth street, between Eignth and Ninth avenues, a mail back and tan terrier Sitt, wearing a red and white connelled hather coller. Answers to the name of Lilly. The finder will be very liberally rewarded by returning the same to 67 West Twenty-so out street. OST-ON THE EVENING OF THE TISTANT, IN In Sixth arenue car, between six and seven o'clock P. M. dark mixe. Com. The inder will be suitably rewarded by referring to 75 Yearty-third street.

Dy relating to to Awany-unit street.

Ost—ELEVEN PROMISSORY NOTES, DATED JUNE
20. 1822, for \$507 7L each, made by the subscriber, and
payable to the order of William Brand & Co., but not enduse
on by them. As they are not negotiable, and consequently
valueless, the finder will please send them to my other, 35
Cortlands treet, N. Y.

COMPLING.

FURNITURE.

A B-DROOM SUIT OF ENAMELLED FURNITURE, in all colors, of warranged manufacturer also solid chestnut Chamber Suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, 368 Canal street, opposite Worster. Established in 1848. lished in 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BED.

July, Looking Glasses, Se., below auction prises; warranted and delivered free; a: G. W. SNEDEN'S, 263 Bowery,
between Stanten and Houston at etg. Call and save money
Note the number. Rosewood Parior Suits.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, LI-brad's bought for ready money at 125 Sixth avenue, Estween Ninth and Tenth streets. L'OR SALE-ABOUT \$1,000 WORTH OF FIRST CLASS
L'one not april. Call for twodayant 39 Nassau street, roo m
18, from 19 to 12 o'clory.

EXCURSIONS.

L'ISHING BANKS—THE STEAMER CROTON, CAPT.

I Jenes A. Dumont, will leave daily as follows (Saturday's excepted):—North river—theistopher street, 75 A. M.; spring street, 75 A. M.; spring street, 75 A. M.; pring street, 76 A. M.; proc. dip, 85 A. M.; pley No. 4 North river, 9 A. M.; Refreshments of all kinds, Fishing Tackie, Bait, &c., on board. Fare for the trip, fifty cents.

EXPRESSES.

A. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXPRESS AND PAUL. ing satable hereat, it! West Eleventh arrest near Sivils avenue. Furnitur loxed and shipped to all parts of tangents. Covered was not removing tausing to and trop to the country. Furniture speed.